does by that attractive force which is in all bodies, and particularly in salt, by reason of its solidity: whereby, when the menstruum or fluid, in which such particles flow, is fated enough or evaporated, so that the saline particles are within each other's attractive powers, they draw one another more than they are drawn by the fluid, then will they run into crystals. And this is peculiar to those, that let them be ever so much divided and reduced into minute particles, yet, when they are formed into crystals, they each of them reassume their proper shapes; so that one might as easily divest them of their saltness, as of their figure. This being an immutable and perpetual law, by knowing the figure of the crystals, we may understand what the texture of the particles ought to be, which can form those crystals; and, on the other hand, by knowing the texture of the particles, may be determined the figure of the crystals. *Quincy.*

2. The mass formed by congelation or concretion.

All natural metallick and mineral *crystallizations* were effected by the water, which first brought the particles, whereof each consists, out from amongst the matter of the strata. *Woodward's Natural History, p.* i.

To CRY'STALLIZE. *v. a.* [from *crystal.*] To cause to congeal or concrete in crystals.

If you dissolve copper in *aqua fortis*, or spirit of nitre, you may, by *crystallizing* the solution, obtain a goodly blue. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

To CRY'STALLIZE. *v. n.* To coagulate; congeal; concrete; or shoot into crystals.

Recent urine will likewise *crystallize* by inspissation, and afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CUB. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The young of a beast; generally of a bear or fox.

I would outstare the sternest eyes that look,
Pluck the young sucking *cubs* from the she-bear. *Shakespeare.*

This night, wherein the *cub*-drawn bear would couch,
The lion, and the belly pinched wolf,
Keep their fur dry. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

In the eagle's destroying one fox's *cubs*, there's power executed with oppression. *L'Estrange, Fable* 72.

2. The young of a whale, perhaps of any viviparous fish.

Two mighty whales, which swelling seas had tost,
One as a mountain vast, and with her came
A *cub*, not much inferior to his dame. *Waller.*

3. In reproach or contempt, a young boy or girl.

O thou dissembling *cub!* what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case?
Or will not else thy craft so quickly grow,
That thine own trip shall be thine overthrow? *Shakespeare.*

O most comical sight! a country squire, with the equipage of a wife and two daughters, came to Mr. Snipwel's shop last night; but, such two unlicked *cubs!* *Congreve.*

To CUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth: used of beasts, or of a woman in contempt.

Cub'd in a cabbin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown George with lousy swabbers fed;
Dead wine, that stinks of the Borrachio, sup
From a foul jack, or greasy mapple cup. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*

CUBA'TION. *n. s.* [*cubatio*, Lat.] The act of lying down. *Dict.*

CU'BATORY. *adj.* [from *cubo*, Lat.] Recumbent. *Dict.*

CU'BATURE. *n. s.* [from *cube.*] The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body. *Harris.*

CUBE. *n. s.* [from κύβος, a die.]

1. [In geometry.] A regular solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal. *Chambers.*

2. [In arithmetick.] See CUBICK *Number.*

All the master planets move about the sun at several distances, as their common center, and with different velocities. This common law being observed in all of them, that the squares of the times of the revolutions are proportional to the *cubes* of their distances. *Grew's Cosmolog. b.* i. *c.* 2. *s.* 6.

CUBE *Root.* } *n. s.* The origin of a cubick number; or a
CU'BICK *Root.* } number, by whose multiplication into itself, and again into the product, any given number is formed: thus two is the cube-root of eight. *Chambers.*

CU'BEB. *n. s.* A small dried fruit resembling pepper, but somewhat longer, of a greyish-brown colour on the surface, and composed of a corrugated or wrinkled external bark, covering a single and thin friable shell or capsule, containing a single seed of a roundish figure, blackish on the surface, and white within. It has an aromatick, but not very strong smell, and is acrid and pungent to the taste, but less so than pepper. *Cubebs* are brought into Europe from the island of Java; but the plant, which produces them, is wholly unknown to us. They are warm and carminative; and the Indians steep them in wine, and esteem them provocatives to venery. *Hill.*

Aromaticks, as *cubebs*, cinnamon, and nutmegs, are usually put into crude poor wines, to give them more oily spirits. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CU'BICAL. } *adj.* [from *cube.*]
CU'BICK. }

1. Having the form or properties of a cube.

A close vessel, containing ten *cubical* feet of air, will not suffer a wax-candle of an ounce to burn in it above an hour before it be suffocated. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

It is above a hundred to one, against any particular throw, that you do not cast any given set of faces with four *cubical* dice; because there are so many several combinations of the six faces of four dice. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is applied to numbers.

The number of four, multiplied into itself, produceth the square number of sixteen; and that again multiplied by four, produceth the *cubick* number of sixty-four. If we should suppose a multitude actually infinite, there must be infinite roots, and square and *cubick* numbers; yet, of necessity, the root is but the fourth part of the square, and the sixteenth part of the *cubick* number. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The number of ten hath been as highly extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, quadrate and *cubical* numbers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 12.

CU'BICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *cubical.*] The state or quality of being cubical

CUBI'CULARY. *adj.* [*cubiculum*, Latin.] Fitted for the posture of lying down.

Custom, by degrees, changed their *cubiculary* beds into discubitory, and introduced a fashion to go from the baths unto these. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 6.

CU'BIFORM. *adj.* [from *cube* and *form.*] Of the shape of a cube.

CU'BIT. *n. s.* [from *cubitus*, Latin.] A measure in use among the ancients; which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. This measure is the fourth part of a well proportioned man's stature. Some fix the Hebrew *cubit* at twenty inches and a half, Paris measure; and others at eigh een. *Calm.*

From the tip of the elbow to the end of the long finger, is half a yard and a quarter of the stature, and makes a *cubit*; the first measure we read of, the ark of Noah being framed and measured by *cubits.* *Holder on Time.*

Measur'd by *cubit*, length, and breadth, and height. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xi.

The Jews used two sorts of *cubits*; the sacred, and the profane or common one. *Arbuthnot on Measures.*

When on the goddess first I cast my sight,
Scarce seem'd her stature of a *cubit* height. *Pope.*

CU'BITAL. *adj.* [*cubitalis*, Latin.] Containing only the length of a cubit.

The watchmen of Tyre might well be called pygmies, the towers of that city being so high, that, unto men below, they appeared in a *cubital* stature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

CU'CKINGSTOOL. *n. s.* An engine invented for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women, which, in ancient times, was called tumbrel. *Cowel.*

These mounted on a chair-curale,
Which moderns call a *cucking-stool*,
March proudly to the river's side. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* 2.

CU'CKOLD. *n. s.* [*cocu*, Fr. from *cuckoo.*] One that is married to an adultress; one whose wife is false to his bed.

But for all the whole world; why, who would not make her husband a *cuckold*, to make him a monarch? I should venture purgatory for't. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

There have been,
Or I am much deceiv'd, *cuckolds* ere now;
And many a man there is, ev'n at this present,
Now while I speak this, holds his wife by th' arm,
That little thinks she has been sluic'd in's absence. *Shakesp.*

For though the law makes null th' adulterer's deed
Of lands, to her the *cuckold* may succeed. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Ever since the reign of king Charles II. the alderman is made a *cuckold*, the deluded virgin is debauched, and adultery and fornication are committed behind the scenes. *Swift.*

To CU'CKOLD. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt a man's wife; to bring upon a man the reproach of having an adulterous wife; to rob a man of his wife's fidelity.

If thou canst *cuckold* him, thou do'st thyself a pleasure, and me a sport. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. To wrong a husband by unchastity.

But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam,
Nor strut in streets with amazonian pace;
For that's to *cuckold* thee before thy face. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.* 6.

CU'CKOLDLY. *adj.* [from *cuckold.*] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly; sneaking.

Poor *cuckoldly* knave, I know him not: yet I wrong him to call him poor; they say the jealous knave hath masses of money. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

CU'CKOLDMAKER. *n. s.* [*cuckold* and *make.*] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

If I spared any that had a head to hit, either young or old, he or she, cuckold or *cuckoldmaker*, let me never hope to see a chine again. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

One Hernando, *cuckoldmaker* of this city, contrived to steal her away. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

CU'CKOLDOM. *n. s.* [from *cuckold.*]

1. The act of adultery.

She is thinking on nothing but her colonel, and conspiring *cuckoldom* against me. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

2. The state of a cuckold.

It is a true saying, that the last man of the parish that knows of his *cuckoldom*, is himself. *Arbuthn. Hist. of J. Bull.*

CU'CKOO. *n. s.* [*cwccw*, Welsh; *cucu*, Fr. *kockock*, Dutch.]

1. A bird which appears in the Spring; and is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place; from which practice, it was usual to alarm a husband at the approach of an adulterer by calling *cuckoo*, which, by mistake, was in time applied to the husband. This bird is remarkable for the uniformity of his note, from which his name in most tongues seems to have been formed.

Finding Mopsa, like a *cuckoo* by a nightingale, alone with Pamela, I came in. *Sidney.*

The merry *cuckoo*, messenger of Spring,
His trumpet shrill hath thrice already sounded. *Spenser.*

The plainsong *cuckoo* gray,
Whose note full many a man doth mark,
And dares not answer, nay. *Shakespeare.*

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do foot by night:
Take heed ere Summer comes, or *cuckoo* birds affright. *Shak.*

I deduce,
From the first note the hollow *cuckoo* sings,
The symphony of Spring; and touch a theme
Unknown to fame, the passion of the grove. *Thomf. Spring.*

2. It is a name of contempt.

Why, what a rascal art thou then, to praise him so for running?——

——A horseback, ye *cuckoo*;——but a-foot, he will not budge a foot. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

CUCKOO-BUD. } *n. s.* The name of a flower.
CUCKOO-FLOWER. }

When daizies pied, and violets blue,
And *cuckoo-buds* of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakespeare.*

Nettles, *cuckoo-flowers*,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining *corn.* *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

CUCKOO-SPITTLE. *n. s.*

Cuckoo-spittle, or woodsteare, is that spumous dew or exudation, or both, found upon plants, especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary; observeable with us about the latter end of May. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 8.

CU'CULLATE. } *adj.* [*cucullatus*, hooded, Latin.]
CU'CULLATED. }

1. Hooded; covered, as with a hood or cowl.

2. Having the resemblance or shape of a hood.

They are differently *cucullated*, and capuched upon the head and back. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 3.

CU'CUMBER. *n. s.* [*cucumis*, Latin.] The name of a plant, and also of the fruit of that plant.

It hath a flower consisting of one single leaf, bell-shaped, and expanded toward the top, and cut into many segments; of which some are male, or barren, having no embryo, but only a large style in the middle, charged with the *farina*: others are female, or fruitful, being fastened to an embryo, which is afterwards changed into a fleshy fruit, for the most part oblong and turbinated, which is divided into three or four cells, inclosing many oblong seeds. The species are, 1. The common cucumber. 2. The white cucumber. 3. The long Turky cucumber. The first of these kinds is the most common in the English gardens. The second sort, which is by far the better fruit, as being less watery, and containing sweet seeds, is the most common kind cultivated in Holland. The third sort is propagated for the uncommon length of its fruit, and also its having less water, and fewer seeds; but it is not so fruitful as the common kind, nor will it come so early. The common sort is cultivated in three different seasons; the first of which is on hot-beds, under garden-frames, for early fruit: the second is under bell or hand glasses, for the middle crop; and the third is in the common ground for a late crop, or to pickle. *Miller.*

How *cucumbers* along the surface creep,
With crooked bodies and with bellies deep. *Dryden's Virgil.*

CU'CUMBER WILD. See WILD CUCUMBER.

CUCURBI'TA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *cucurbita*, Latin, a gourd.]

Cucurbitaceous plants are those which resemble a gourd; such as the pumpion and melon *Chambers.*

CU'CURBITE. *n. s.* [*cucurbita*, Latin.] A chymical vessel, commonly called a *body*, made of earth or glass, in the shape of a gourd, and therefore called *cucurbite.* *Quincy.*

I have, for curiosity's sake, distilled quicksilver in a *cucurbite*, fitted with a capacious glass-head. *Boyle on Colours.*

Let common yellow sulphur be put into a *cucurbite* glass, upon which pour the strongest *aqua fortis.* *Mortimer's Husb.*

CUD. *n. s.* [cud, Saxon.] That food which is repofited in the first stomach in order to rumination, or to be chewed again.

Many times, when my master's cattle came hither to chew their *cud* in this fresh place, I might see the young bull testify his love. *Sidney.*

You range the pathless wood,
While on a slow'ry bank he chews the *cud.* *Dryden.*

CU'DDEN. } *n. s.* [without etymology.] A clown; a stupid
CU'DDY. } rustick; a low dolt: a low bad word.

The slavering *cudden*, propp'd upon his staff,
Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh. *Dryden.*

To CU'DDLE. *v. n.* [a low word, I believe, without etymology.] To lye close; to squat.

Have you mark'd a partridge quake,
Viewing the tow'ring faulcon nigh?
She *cuddles* low behind the brake;
Nor would she stay, nor dares she fly. *Prior.*

CU'DGEL. *n. s.* [*kudse*, Dutch.]

1. A stick to strike with, lighter than a club, shorter than a pole.

Vine twigs, while they are green, are brittle; yet the wood, dried, is extreme tough; and was used by the captains of armies, amongst the Romans, for their *cudgels. Bacon's N. Hist.*

Do not provoke the rage of stones
And *cudgels* to thy hide and bones.
Tremble and vanish. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 2.

The ass was quickly given to understand, with a good *cudgel*, the difference betwixt the one playfellow and the other. *L'Estrange, Fab.* 15.

His surly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty *cudgel* on his tougher back. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

This, if well reflected on, would make people more wary in the use of the rod and the *cudgel.* *Locke.*

The wise Cornelius was convinced, that these, being polemical arts, could no more be learned alone than fencing or *cudgel*-playing. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

2. *To cross the* CUDGELS, is to yield, from the practice of cudgel-players to lay one over the other.

It is much better to give way than it would be to contend at first, and then either to *cross the cudgels*, or to be baffled in the conclusion. *L'Estrange.*

To CU'DGEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a stick.

My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a foul-mouth'd man, as he is; and said he would *cudgel* you. *Shakesp. H.* IV.

The ass courting his master, just as the spaniel had done, instead of being stroked and made much of, is only rated off and *cudgelled* for all his courtship. *South's Sermons.*

Three duels he fought, thrice ventur'd his life;
Went home, and was *cudgel'd* again by his wife. *Swift.*

2. To beat in general.

Cudgel thy brains no more about it; for your dull ass will not mend his pace with beating. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

A good woman happened to pass by as a company of young fellows were *cudgelling* a wallnut-tree, and asked them what they did that for. *L'Estrange.*

CUDGEL-PROOF. *adj.* Able to resist a stick.

His doublet was of sturdy buff,
And though not sword, yet *cudgel-proof.* *Hudibras, p.* i.

CU'DWEED. *n. s.* [from *cud* and *weed.*] A plant.

It hath downy leaves: the cup of the flower is scaly, neither shining nor specious: the flowers are cut in form of a star. It is cultivated for medicinal use. *Miller.*

CUE. *n. s.* [*queue*, a tail, French.]

1. The tail or end of any thing; as, the long curl of a wig.

2. The last words of a speech which the player who is to answer catches, and regards as intimation to begin.

Pyramus, you begin: when you have spoken your speech, enter into that brake; and so every one according to his *cue.* *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

3. A hint; an intimation; a short direction.

What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba,
That he should weep for her? What would he do,
Had he the motive and the *cue* for passion
That I have? He would drown the stage with tears. *Shakesp.*

Let him know how many servants there are, of both sexes, who expect vails; and give them their *cue* to attend in two lines, as he leaves the house. *Swift.*

4. The part which any man is to play in his turn.

Hold your hands,
Both you of my inclining, and the rest:
Were it my *cue* to fight, I should have known it
Without a prompter. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Neither is Otto here a much more taking gentleman: nothing appears in his *cue* to move pity, or any way make the audience of his party. *Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.*

5. Humour; temper of mind: a low word.

CUE'RPO. *n. s.* [Spanish.] To be in *cuerpo*, is to be without the upper coat or cloke, so as to discover the true shape of the *cuerpo* or body.

Expos'd in *cuerpo* to their rage,
Without my arms and equipage. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 3.

CUFF. *n. s.* [*zuffa*, a battle, *zuffare*, to fight, Italian.]

1. A blow with the fist; a box; a stroke.

The priest let fall the book,
And as he stoop'd again to take it up,